major J Rogers

Gazette of the United States.

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[No. 5, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1792. [Whole No. 327.]

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1792.

THE Printers of Newſpapers in the United States are deſired to take Notice, That Mr. *Francis Bailey*, Mr. *Daniel Humphreys*, and Meſſrs. *Spotſwood* and *Carey*, of this City, have ceaſed to print Newſpapers, and of courſe can receive none from the other Printers free of Poſtage. The Printers of Newſpapers are therefore deſired to diſcontinue ſending their Papers to thoſe Gentlemen, unleſs they ſhould become *Subſcribers*, on the footing of other Citizens.

As divers Printers in other Places may have diſcontinued their printing of Newſpapers, the Poſtmaſters in thoſe places are deſired to give Notice thereof in the Newſpapers in which they uſually Adverti'e; that the Newſpapers ſent to ſuch former Printers may be diſcontinued, and the Public Mails be relieved from uſeleſs Burthens.

T. PICKERING.

THE following ſections of the act entitled, "An act for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned, are republiſhed for the information of all perſons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) ſhall be poſſeſſed of WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the ſaid laſt day of June next, ſhall be imported into the United States, ſhall be landed under the care of the inſpector of the port where the ſame ſhall be landed, and for that purpoſe, every permit for landing any Wines, which ſhall be granted by a Collector, ſhall, prior to ſuch landing, be produced to the ſaid inſpector, who, by endorſement thereupon under his hand, ſhall ſignify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwiſe, on pain of forfeiture, it ſhall be lawful to land the ſaid Wines. And the ſaid inſpector ſhall make an entry of all ſuch permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package whatſoever, containing ſuch Wines, ſhall be marked by the officer under whoſe immediate inſpection the ſame ſhall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progreſſive numbers, the name of the ſaid officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and diſtinguiſhed. And the ſaid officer ſhall grant a certificate for each ſuch pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, ſpecifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ſhip or veſſel in which the ſame ſhall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the ſame whereſoever it ſhall be ſent. And if any pipe, butt, hogſhead, caſk, caſe, box or package, containing Wine, ſhall be found without ſuch marks and certificates, the ſame ſhall be liable to be ſeized, and the want of ſuch marks and certificates ſhall be preſumptive evidence, that ſuch Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every perſon, who ſhall have in his or her poſſeſſion, Wines which are intended for ſale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, ſhall *prior* to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at ſome office of inſpection in the city, town or county where he or ſhe ſhall reſide, ſpecifying and deſcribing the caſks, caſes, boxes and other packages containing the ſame, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whoſe poſſeſſion they are; and the officer of inſpection, at whoſe office ſuch entry may be made, ſhall, as ſoon as may be thereafter, viſit and inſpect, or cauſe to be viſited and inſpected, the Wines ſo reported, and ſhall mark, or cauſe to be marked, the caſks, caſes, boxes and packages containing the ſame, with progreſſive numbers, with the name of the perſon to whom the ſame may belong. the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and ſhall grant a certificate for each caſk, caſe, box or package containing ſuch Wine, deſcribing therein the ſaid caſk, caſe, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate ſhall accompany the ſame, wherever it may be ſent. And if any perſon who may have Wines in his or her poſſeſſion for ſale, ſhall not, prior to the ſaid laſt day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or ſhe, for ſuch omiſſion or neglect, ſhall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with coſts of ſuit, for the benefit of any perſon who ſhall give information thereof, and the Wines ſo omitted to be entered, ſhall be forfeited." (ept29)

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May laſt, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a ſcar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one ſide, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a ſearnought coat, a black and white kerſey coat, cut round, a white kerſey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh ſhirts, each pieced on one ſide, two pair of tow-linen trowſers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, if out of this State, and ſecures him in gaol, ſhall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reaſonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Cheſter-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

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June 1. (epim & 1awam)

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, April 22, 1792.

A motion for recommitting the bill to provide for raiſing a further ſum of money for the protection of the frontiers, was made the preceding day by Mr. Page, but not decided on—it was this day again brought forward by that gentleman, who obſerved on the occaſion—

I RISE, Sir, to renew the motion which I made yeſterday, that the bill before you may be recommitted. I obſerved then, that having been reminded of my duty by gentlemen who ſaid that they who had not brought any other plan of ways and means before the Houſe, if they objected to that propoſed by the Secretary, had not done their duty, I aroſe then to ſhew how far I had done my duty, and how far I was willing to go to perform it. I informed the houſe that as I did not approve of the Secretary's third plan (that which the houſe had adopted) I had propoſed to the leading members (an expreſſion which gave offence to ſome gentlemen, but which I explained as meaning no more than members who take the lead in buſineſs, and to whom I confeſſed myſelf obliged for their ſervices, and whom, when they lead rightly, I was willing to follow) an adoption of the Secretary's ſecond plan, but not meeting with their approbation, I then joined my friends in endeavours to amend the bill; failing in this, and called on to do my duty, I riſe to move that the bill be recommitted. Had gentlemen, Sir, done what they promiſed they would do, if the houſe would apply to the Secretary of the Treaſury for a plan of ways and means, I ſhould have no occaſion to make this motion. They promiſed that they would freely and boldly examine his report, and liſten attentively to every propoſition which could be oppoſed to it; but have they done this? No—they embraced without heſitation the third plan propoſed by the Secretary, as if it were becauſe he ſaid it was the beſt of the three, without offering either of the other two plans to the houſe, although the ſecond had been propoſed by a member from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Goodhue) before the houſe had agreed to apply to the Secretary for his opinion. I hope, therefore, that thoſe gentlemen will now agree to recommit the bill, that we may have an opportunity of trying whether one of the two other plans propoſed by the Secretary, or ſome other, may not be preferable to that adopted in the bill; or, if not, let us at leaſt ſee whether the plan which has been adopted may not be ſimplified—for there appears no ſhadow of reaſon for repealing an act for eſtabliſhing a permanent revenue, to re-enact it in a bill for raiſing a ſum of money for a temporary purpoſe; the buſineſs of a campaign—nor can there be any propriety in paſſing a bill for the defence of the frontiers, which is in fact a bill for the encouragement of manufactures, and of the fiſheries, and for encreaſing the ſinking fund, and alſo for the introduction of a ſtamp act.

If the committee of the whole will not adopt the firſt plan propoſed by the Secretary, I mean that for diſpoſing of the intereſt in the Bank of the United States, which I confeſs I ſhould prefer to laying the exceſſive duties propoſed in the third plan, and which are to be levied by the bill before you—nor the ſecond plan, which was once ſo well recommended by the member from Maſſachuſetts—at leaſt I hope they will ſimplify the bill, by ſtriking out what is foreign to its purpoſe; that is, the repeal of the former revenue law; and the indirect introduction of a ſtamp act, if we are to have a ſtamp act, and I have no objection to one, let it be introduced fairly and openly, and ſtand by itſelf. For my part, I think it a ſufficient reaſon to recommit the bill, to amend it ſo that it may ſhew at one view not only for what purpoſe the additional duties are to be laid, but what they are. As the bill now ſtands, they are ſo blended with other duties, that no man can ſee in what manner the ſum wanted is to be raiſed. I know I ſhall be ſaid to be a bad financier, if I propoſe to ſell out our ſtock in the Bank. I agree that the Secretary's reaſon againſt ſelling now, when ſtocks are ſo low, is good—but I know that I ſpeak like the repreſentative of plain dealing, honeſt republicans, when I propoſe rather to ſell out their ſtock in the Bank, than to lay additional taxes on them, and encreaſe the duty on imports to ſuch a degree as to introduce ſmuggling, which muſt be deſtructive of their morals, ruinous to their revenue, and which may undermine even their manufactures, which theſe duties were intended to protect; for, as I remarked on a former occaſion, if you go beyond a certain point in taxing imports, you will tempt ſmugglers to introduce articles with which they will underſell the fair trader and the manufacturer. I confeſs, however, that as we have an intereſt in the Bank, which may be uſefully applied to ſinking the national debt—I am willing to apply it to that purpoſe—and that I prefer the Secretary's ſecond plan to the one the houſe has adopted. If the bill be committed, I ſhall be pleaſed to find the committee diſpoſed to adopt that. By the plan now in the bill, we are in the firſt inſtance to borrow the money wanted. Why, if we are to lay an additional duty, may we not lay only enough to pay the intereſt annually, and the principal by inſtallments? This, I think, muſt be much more agreeable to our conſtituents, than to pay the whole ſum required by taxes in one year. I ſee not why we ſhould encreaſe the duties on imported articles rather than on tonnage. I think an additional duty on foreign tonnage, or, if Congreſs have the courage to lay it, on veſſels of nations not in alliance with us, would eaſily raiſe a ſum for the diſcharge of the loan neceſſary on this occaſion? and I am of opinion that it is high time to encreaſe the tonnage on ſuch veſſels; it is more than two years ſince this houſe declared it would lay an additional duty on the tonnage of veſſels of a certain nation, if it would not make a commercial alliance with our States. I know it is ſaid that ſuch a meaſure might impede a treaty; but, Sir, no nation upon earth has a right to reſent ſuch a ſtep, nor can we be injured by retaliation. As to a treaty, I doubt much whether we ſtand in need of one. I fear the buſineſs of treaties is better underſtood elſewhere than here, and that foreign Miniſters might be an overmatch for us in ſuch negociations. I had rather regulate our commerce, ſo as to induce the country with which we wiſh to trade upon advantageous terms, to grant us ſuch terms; at all events, I ſhould aim at encreaſing our revenue in this manner. If we cannot extend our commerce, and at preſent I would avoid an encreaſe of duty on imports, I think that the lands in the Weſtern Territory ſhould be ſold, and tonnage encreaſed, before we lay any further burthen on imported articles—a burthen which muſt be unequally felt by the different ſtates. I hope, therefore, that the bill will be recommitted, and ſo amended, that it may paſs by a great majority.

Mr. Hartley made ſome obſervations in oppoſition to the motion—the queſtion for agreeing to which was negatived.

The bill then being open to amendments, Mr. Williamſon objected to the ſection which exempted books imported for colleges and academies from a duty—and after ſtating ſome reaſons for his opinion, moved to amend the ſection by ſtriking out the clauſe making this exception—this motion, after ſome debate, was agreed to.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

JASSY, February 28.

THE reſpective Miniſters who attended the Congreſs held here, left us the 19th of this month, on which occaſion the Ruſſians exhibited a grand diſplay of fire works, which had a very noble effect, and were accompanied by the continual diſcharge of 30 pieces of artillery. The windows of a number of houſes were, however, broke by the report. The Turks appeared very much ſurprized at a diverſion of this nature. Count Beſborodko afterwards gave a grand dinner, when the Reis Effendi diſtributed the preſents which he had been charged with by his Court to the Ruſſian Plenipotentiaries, and other officers of the Legation.

STOCKHOLM, April 3.

We have not yet ſeen any authentic liſt of thoſe who are taken up or ſuppoſed to be concerned in the plot of the late regicide; they are however, 28 in number, four of whom the aſſaſſin himſelf owned as accomplices; eight lay under violent ſuſpicion, but have not yet confeſſed any thing; one poiſoned himſelf;—and, laſtly, 14 were arreſted on ſuſpicion, of whom five are ſince releaſed.

The Queen of Sweden is very ill.

The deceaſed King not long before his death deſired that the conſpirators might be pardoned, and the aſſaſſin himſelf be as mildly puniſhed as the law would admit of.

It is ſaid, that Ankerſtrom had attempted to ſtarve himſelf to death, but that he had been forced to take nouriſhment.

All the inhabitants of Stockholm have been forbid to have any gunpowder in their houſes, or to ſell any.

VIENNA, April 4.

The family of our young ſovereign is aſſembling agreeably to his deſire. The Archduchеſs Maria Thereſa, and Prince Anthony of Saxony, her conſort, arrived ſome days ago, and the Archduke Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuſcany, arrived here yeſterday.

Our Court have publiſhed the whole of the correſpondence with France, contained in forty-four quarto pages. The reaſon for this publication is ſaid to be, to clear our Miniſtry from the wrong opinion which the National Aſſembly may entertain of them, when, in fact, the Jacobins are only to blame.

The correſpondence begins with a letter from M. de Leſſart, and ends with the note from the Prince Chancellor, and indulges the declaration of the preſent king, which is to the following purport:

"That upon this ſubject he thinks exactly as his predeceſſor, and follows only the prudent rules of precaution, without any hoſtile intentions; that with reſpect to further ſteps he ſhall be entirely guided by what his allies ſhall think neceſſary to do in the preſent ſtate of affairs. That in the mean time he hoped the French nation would reſcue their honor and independence from the influence of a bloodthirſty faction, whoſe only views were to render the liberty of the King, the ſupport of the Monarchy, and the reſtoration of a permanent Conſtitution, mere names," &c. &c.

M. de Noailles, having ſent to Paris his reſignation of the embaſſy from France, ſets of to-morrow for Lucca, where he purpoſes living in a private manner, at leaſt till the peace and happineſs of his country are finally ſettled. The reward which M. de Leſſart has met with for his ſervices, has afforded a leſſon to M. de Noailles, who is determined not to expoſe himſelf to the ſame treatment.

HAMBURGH, April 13.

We learn from Elſingburgh, that 10,000 Dalecarlians have entered Stockholm. This (although not abſolutely to be credited) ſeems to be rather confirmed by the ſtopping of the poſts from that capital to the continent.

We learn from Copenhagen, that on the 7th no poſt had arrived from Stockholm, and that all travellers were detained at the frontiers of Sweden. Thus we do not learn what is going forward there, but from the above precaution it is not likely that tranquility reigns in that kingdom.

MADRID, March 28.

M. Gardoqui is Miniſter of L'Azienda and the Indies. The King is not at all pleaſed with the penſions and rewards granted by the late Miniſter.

PARIS, April 21.

In the ſitting of yeſterday evening the Aſſembly, after having taken in conſideration the formal propoſition of the King, declared war againſt Francis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia.

This decree was carried after a diſcuſſion of two hours, with almoſt the unanimous voice of the members. The preamble, drawn up during the ſitting by the Diplomatic Committee, contains a ſummary recapitulation of thoſe grievances, of which redreſs could not be obtained by the means of negociations; and a declaration that France, having entered into this war only to repel the attack of a foreign court, and defend its ſovereignty, will not ceaſe to manifeſt its reſpect for the rights of nations, and the laws of that univerſal fraternity which it has acknowledged in its conſtitution.

A deputation of 24 members was appointed immediately to carry this Decree to the King, in order to receive his ſanction.

M. Condorcet propoſed the plan of a National Manifeſto, which has been adjourned for three days, in order to afford the aſſembly time for deliberation.

M. Forfaix has given a moſt favorable account of the meaſures which had been employed by the National Treaſury to ſecure for the Nation thoſe ſupplies of real ſpecie, which may be neceſſary to ſupport the expenſes of a campaign; and upon his propoſition it has been decreed that the whole army ſhall in future receive their pay in ſilver.

We need ſcarcely add, that this declaration of a war has given the greateſt ſatisfaction to all ranks of citizens, and may probably have the effect to reconcile their differences, and direct their force to a common object.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 7.

"The aſſaſſination of the King of Sweden cauſes a great ſenſation here, and no doubt throughout Europe. This event, and its conſequences, muſt cauſe a great alteration in the proceedings of different courts, and Sweden may be looked upon as ſnatched away from the grand confederacy againſt France, as ſhe will find enough to do to quell the diſcontents which prevail within herſelf. What our court will reſolve upon is not yet known: but it is generally believed that a week or two will ſhew the joint intentions of the Houſes of Auſtria and Pruſſia."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 20.

In the ſitting of the 19th, M. Dumourier read the following communications:

Letter from M. NOAILLES to the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, April 5.

SIR,

"Your diſpatches of the 27th of March were brought to me by the Courier Derville, on the 4th of April. I immediately obeyed the inſtructions contained in them, by viſiting the Count Cobenzel, Vice Chancellor of State and of Court. I preferred addreſſing myſelf to him, becauſe I was ſure, by his means, of introducing whatever I choſe to the knowledge of the Sovereign.

"I ſaid every thing to the Vice-Chancellor which could produce a definitive explanation, ſuch as you wiſhed. I repreſented to him how much our uneaſineſs increaſed every day, upon obſerving the hoſtile preparations directed againſt us.

[M. Noailles, after ſome ſimilar obſervations, concluded his addreſs to Count Cobenzel by ſaying, that he had received orders to demand a declaration by which the Court of Vienna ſhould renounce its armaments and coalition; and to announce, that, in default of this declaration, the French King will conſider himſelf to be in a ſtate of war with Auſtria, in which he would be ſupported by the whole nation, who wiſh only for an immediate deciſion.]

"Count Cobenzel undertook to juſtify his Court from the hoſtile views imputed to it, and contended, that the reinforcements ſent to Briſgaw were for the preſervation of order. I obſerved, that ſo many precautions, after the concert that was known to us, juſtified our alarms. I inſiſted eſpecially upon the concluſion of this concert ſo contrary to what we might expect from an ally.

"The reply of Count Cobenzel confirmed me in my former opinion, that his court did not wiſh to attack us, but would make requiſitions—which it would be difficult to avoid without a war. He ſaid, that the concert was no longer perſonally to the King of Hungary; that he could not withdraw himſelf, but with other courts; and, that this concert would continue till what remained to be ſettled with France was brought to a concluſion. He ſpecified to me three points.

1. "That ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the Princes poſſeſſioned in Alſace.

2. "That ſatisfaction ſhould be given to the Pope for the country of Avignon.

3. "That the neighbouring powers ſhall have no reaſon for the apprehenſions, which ariſe from the preſent weakneſs of the internal government of France.

"I aſked Count Cobenzel, if, for anſwer to the repreſentations which I had made him, I might ſay, that his Court adhered to the official note of the 10th of March. The Miniſter perceiving himſelf ſurrounded by the circle which I had drawn, ſaid, that he would take directions of his Majeſty, and inform me of what he ſhould be ordered to ſay.

"M. de Biſcheffswerder ſet out this day upon his return to Berlin. He would have begun his journey ſooner, but that he waited for a circular letter, which will be addreſſed to the *coaleſced* Courts, and probably to the States of the Empire, as *Co-States*, demanding from each the aſſiſtance that they have propoſed to give, either in money, or men, in caſe of war.

"This, I am informed, was the motive of his delay, but I have no certainty upon the ſubject.

"M. de Biſchoffswerder will ſtop at Prague to ſee the Prince of Hohenlohe, and agree with him upon the time and place for an interview between the Auſtrian General and the Duke of Brunſwick. This interview is expected to take place at Leipſic, in the courſe of a month. According to this opinion, the Court of Vienna has adopted a plan purely defenſive, notwithſtanding the endeavors of the Court of Berlin to ſuggeſt another."

SECOND LETTER of M. NOAILLES.

"I have waited, Sir, for the anſwer of the Count de Cobenzel He has juſt informed me, on the part of the King of Hungary, that the note dated March 18 contains the anſwer to the demands which I had been charged to renew; and that the diſpoſition expreſſed in that note could be the leſs altered ſince it contained alſo the opinion of the King of Pruſſia upon the affairs of France, an opinion agreeing in all reſpects with that of the King of Hungary."

The Preſident then read the following letter from the King:

LETTER FROM THE KING.

"Mr. PRESIDENT

"I entreat you to make known to the Aſſembly that I ſhall come there to-morrow at half paſt twelve o'clock.

"LOUIS."

On Friday his Majeſty came to the Aſſembly, the Members of which roſe and were uncovered as he entered, and took their ſeats when he had reached his place. The King then ſpake as follows:

KING's SPEECH.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I have come among you for an object of the higheſt importance in the preſent circumſtances. My Miniſter of Foreign Affairs will read to you the Report which he made to me in Council on our ſituation with regard to Germany."

The Miniſter of Foreign Affairs, then went up and ſtanding by the King's ſide read the report, which the King had notified to the Aſſembly.

MINUTE of the CABINET COUNCIL of FRANCE addreſſed to the KING.

"SIRE,

"When you took an oath of fidelity to the Conſtitution, you became the object of the hatred of the enemies of liberty. No natural tie could ſtop them, no motive of alliance, of neighborhood, of propriety, could prevent their enmity. Your ancient allies eraſed your name out of the liſt of Deſpots, and from that moment they forget your Majeſty's fidelity. The emigrants, rebels to the laws of their country, are gone beyond the frontiers to prepare a guilty aggreſſion againſt France. They wiſh to carry into its boſom fire and ſword. Their rage would have been impotent if the Foreign Princes had not ſeconded and encouraged their criminal manœuvres. The Houſe of Auſtria has done every thing to encourage their audacity.—The Houſe of Auſtria, who ſince the treaty of 1756 has found us good and faithful allies.—This Treaty, Sire, ſubjected us to the ambitious views of this Houſe. She engaged us in all her wars, to which ſhe called us as her allies. We have been prodigal of our blood in the cruel tragedies of deſpotiſm. The inſtant that the Houſe of Auſtria ſaw ſhe could no longer govern us for her purpoſes, ſhe became our enemy.

"It was Auſtria that had ſtirred up againſt France the reſtleſs Northern Potentate, whoſe tyrannical phrenzy has at laſt made him fall under the ſword of an aſſaſſin.—It was Auſtria who in office, of which Europe ſhall judge, adviſed one party of Frenchmen to take up arms againſt the other. The note of the Court of Vienna, of the 18th Feb. was in truth a declaration of war. M. Kaunitz there avows the league of the powers againſt France. The death of Leopold ought to have made ſome change in this ambitious ſyſtem, but we have ſeen the contrary.

"The note of the 18th of March is the *ultimatum* of the Court of Vienna. This note is more provoking ſtill than the former. The King of Hungary wiſhes that we ſhould ſubmit our conſtitution to his reviſion; and he does not diſſemble the project of arming Frenchmen againſt Frenchmen.

"Sire," continues the Miniſter, "in charging me with the adminiſtration of foreign affairs you have impoſed on me the telling you the truth: I proceed to tell you the truth. It reſults from this expoſure, that the Treaty of 1756 is broken, in fact, by the Houſe of Auſtria; that the maintenance of a League of the Powers is an act of hoſtility againſt France and that you ought this inſtant to order M. Noailles, your ambaſſador, to quit the Court of Vienna without taking leave. Sire——the Auſtrian troops are on the March—the camps are marked out—fortreſſes are building: the Nation, by its oath on the 14th of July, has declared that any man who ſhall accede to an unconſtitutional negociation is a traitor. The delay granted to Auſtria is expired—your honor is attacked—the Nation is inſulted—Therefore there remains for you no other part to take but to make to the National Aſſembly the formal propoſition of war againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary."

The Miniſter having read this minute, the King reſumed his ſpeech—

CONCLUSION *of the* KING's SPEECH.

"You have heard, Meſſieurs, the deliberation and the deciſion of my Council. *I adopt their determination.* It is conformable to the wiſh, many times expreſſed, of the National Aſſembly, and to that which has been addreſſed to me to be the wiſh of all the French People. Frenchmen prefer war to a ruinous anxiety, and to a humiliating ſtate, which compromiſes our Conſtitution, and our dignity. I have done every thing to avert war; but I judge it indiſpenſible. I come, therefore, in the terms of the Conſtitution, *to propoſe to you formally to declare War againſt the King of Bohemia and Hungary.*"

The Preſident anſwered:

"SIRE,

"The aſſembly will proceed to deliberate on the great propoſition which your Majeſty has made to them. They will addreſs to you, by a meſſage, the reſult of their deliberation."

The King then retired with his Miniſters, and conducted by the ſame Deputation of Members The Hall rung with acclamations of the people.

The aſſembly was adjourned to five in the evening.

APRIL 19.——(Evening.)

Read a letter from Gen. Luckner, complaining that the War Miniſter had made public a letter of his, which was of a confidential nature.

Read a letter from Meſſ. Baux, merchant at Marſeilles, containing information that M. Marchand, maſter of the ſhip Le Solide, has diſcovered four Iſlands in the Indian ſeas, which are fully peopled, and abounding in hogs, birds, herbs, &c. and that he had taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the French nation, and of Louis XVI. This letter was accompanied by charts of the Iſlands. The charts were accepted, but the maſter of the ſhip was blamed for having taken poſſeſſion of the Iſlands, as the French nation has renounced all conqueſts.

DUBLIN, April 19.

On Wedneſday laſt Mr. James Napper Tandy, was taken into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms of the commons of Ireland, and that evening brought to the bar of the houſe, where, refuſing to anſwer any interrogations of the Speaker, he was committed to Newgate; but, in conſequence of the prorogation of Parliament he was ſet at liberty about nine o'clock the ſame night.

WOLVERHAMPTON, March 21.

The defect of ſome laws are in many inſtances incredible. A Mr. Green, Cordwainer, of Birmingham, is but juſt releaſed from a private mad houſe at Bilſton, where he had been ſent by his loving wife, and confined upwards of twelve months as a lunatic; during which time, he aſſerts in an advertiſement, the tender fair-one actually made away with his ſtock in trade, greateſt part of his houſehold furniture, and received money from the Bank, rents, and other debts, amounting in all to upwards of 900l. beſides abſconding with all his title deeds, and books of accounts.

LONDON, March 29.

It appears by the following reſolution of a Society for promoting the ſpiritual and temporal welfare of the Negroes in the Colonies, upon the true and rational principles of juſtice, humanity, and chriſtianity, that no means have hitherto been employed by the rulers of our church or ſtate for conveying religious inſtruction to thoſe poor people; and that the blame thrown upon the planters on that account ought to be ſhared with others; and we ſincerely wiſh the meaſure now propoſed may be adopted for all their ſakes.

"Reſolved, That a petition be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly beſeeching him to be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions to the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops, to take into their conſideration the ſpiritual wants of the Negroes and the People of Colour in the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, and to form a plan conſiſtent with their temporal condition for their inſtruction and improvement in the great principles of Religion and Morality; and that his Majeſty would likewiſe be graciouſly pleaſed to direct the Secretary of State for the Home Department, to tranſmit ſuch a plan, when formed and approved, to the ſeveral Weſt-India Governors, with inſtructions to lay it before their reſpective Councils and Aſſemblies, and in his Majeſty's name to recommend to their particular attention ſuch parts thereof as may appear to require the aid and ſupport of the Legiſlature, and thereby obviate a great and ſtanding reproach to the Britiſh Government and Eſtabliſhed Church, and render the removal of the African Negroes to our Colonies a real and ſubſtantial bleſſing to thoſe our unenlightened and degraded fellow-creatures."

April 6. It is ſaid, that in conſequence of what paſſed in the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday, the Miniſter has declared there ſhall be no more Lotteries.

The Ruſſians are evacuating all the places taken from the Turks, and among others Iſmail is on the point of being reſtored.

From the recall of the regiment of Erneſt by the Canton of Berne, and the reſignation of the Marechal d'Affry, the principal officer of the Swiſs corps, it is ſuppoſed that the other Cantons will follow their example, and that the Swiſs troops, which are

said to be about seventeen thousand men, of the best troops in the French service, will be all recalled.

While we are told of hostile designs and preparations against the French on the part of Russia, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, &c. news is brought of *the Attempt to murder the Swedish Monarch*, the principal Mover, and the intended Head of the Associated Army, in his own palace.—Though it may be rash to ascribe the death of a King, according to a natural propensity, to some political and great design, it will be difficult to exclude from the active imaginations of men, the recollection, that the deaths of Leopold and Gustavus have followed each other, at such a crisis, with rapidity.—It will also be recollected that fanatics are never wanting who will dare to attempt, like *Ravillac* and *Damien*, the lives of the best and the most inoffensive of Princes.

APRIL 26.

The Cornwallis brings advice from Canton, that a dock yard, called the Bansale, belonging to the Dutch, had been burnt. The concerns of that country all over India are by no means in a flourishing state. There has been a disturbance between the English and French seamen in Canton-river, in which the former pulled down the national colours, and trampled them under feet.

The decision of the National Assembly of France has accorded precisely with the general anticipation. In the sitting of Friday evening the important decree was passed which sanctions the hostilities with France with the King of Bohemia and Hungary.

It was at the same time resolved, that a manifesto should be immediately published and distributed through the continent, stating the provocations and the motives by which the nation was induced to enter on a war. It was also proposed that both the national guards and the troops of the line should take the oath to the constitution as prescribed on the 14th of January last; but this new ceremony was deemed superfluous.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, will send a fleet this summer into the Mediterranean. It is supposed that it will convey a number of troops to the South of France, and co-operate with the court of Spain in assisting the counter-revolution in France.

EVENTS IN SWEDEN.

The Dutch mail, which arrived on Saturday, brings less intelligence than might have been expected from Stockholm, the advices from that place being of little later date than those last received.

They concur in confirming former reports of the presence of mind shewn by Gustavus during his illness. It appears, that, while he waited for the arrival of his surgeons in an apartment adjoining to the saloon of the opera house, several of the foreign ministers presented themselves, to whom he said, "I have given orders, gentlemen, that the gates of the city shall be shut. You will, therefore, not take it ill, if you should be unable to send couriers to your courts, until after three days. Your advices will then be more certain, since it will then probably be known whether I can survive or not." His conversation then related to the effects which the accident might produce in Europe; and the love of fame, which was always his predominant passion, was perceptible in his remarks.

General Baron d'Armfeldt, one of his most affectionate friends, entered the room, pale with horror, and unable to utter a word. As he approached, the King, stretching out his hand to him, said, "What's the matter my friend? Be not so alarmed on my account. You know by experience what a wound is;" thus flatteringly alluding to the wound which the general had received in Finland.

At eight o'clock on the morning of his death, he received the sacrament. The Queen had taken leave of him the evening before. At half past ten, he died in great agonies in the presence of the first physician Dahlberg, of the grand almoner Wallgunst, of the chamberlain Borghenstiera, and of two pages.

The will was opened the same day at noon, in the apartments of the young King, by Lasthom, the secretary of revision; the two princes his uncles and the chiefs of all the regiments and of the departments, took the oaths to him; and the usual proclamations were made.

The reports in Stockholm were, that the conspiracy was formed by an hundred and eleven persons all noble, residing partly in Stockholm and partly in the provinces; and that the plan consisted of 36 articles, one of which was, that, "as soon as the King should be dispatched, the Duke of Sudermania, and the persons most attached to his Majesty, as the generals Taube and Baron d'Armfeldt, the Baron Ruuth and M. Hakanson, should be attacked, and their heads carried in triumph through the streets; that lieut. col. Lilienhorn major of guards, should immediately take the command of the troops in Stockholm; that, when the public force was won over, the constitution should be restored to the ancient principles of a limited monarchy; that the Prince Royal should be entirely executive, and committed to the national sovereignty."

The persons arrested are chiefly young men. Several nobles, who were most forward in the opposition to the King, but who were incapable of meditating his death, repaired to the palace, soon after the attempt was known. The King being informed that the Count de Brahe, one of these, was in an anti-chamber, making enquiries concerning his situation, desired that he might be admitted, and said to him, "though he was under circumstances much to be lamented, he regarded that day as happy for himself, since it had given him an opportunity of reconciliation with one of his oldest friends."

By a private letter received at Paris from the banks of the Rhine, it appears that the court of Prussia had, some time ago, ordered the Prussian Envoy at Paris to dispatch a courier the moment that war should be resolved upon by the National Assembly. The first courier has accordingly been sent with all expedition to Hesse Cassel, from whence another was to be instantly dispatched to the Commander in Chief of the army of 15,000 Prussians, waiting for orders to march into Liege, which they will easily accomplish in three days. This army is intended not only to check the irruption of the French, but also to keep the Liegois in awe, who only wish for an other opportunity to break their fetters.

M de Conde is at Bingen with 1,500 men. There are 8,000 emigrants in the vicinity of Coblentz. The corps of Wittgenstein has received orders from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel to quit the country of Hanau in 48 hours.

The Legion of Mirabeau is still in the principality of Hohenloe, unprovided with any arms except sabres.

Quarters are preparing in the Margraviate of Baden for 8,000 Austrian Horse. Bavaria is full of troops, but they are not yet in motion.

Letters from Madrid inform, that Don Francisco Monino, Governor of the Councils of the Indies, and brother to Count de Florida Blanca, is disgraced. He was ordered, on the 21st of March, to quit Madrid instantly, and to repair to a small town called Enntel, in La Mancha. He is deprived of all his pensions. Abbe d'Heral, Agent for the French Princes, is also on the point of leaving Madrid.

One of the public Societies of Ireland have voted, "That the proclamation of the Irish Parliament for apprehending Napper Tandy, Esq. without giving him a summons, is illegal, and shall be brought forward to receive a judicial discussion."

In consequence of the unfeeling sarcasms thrown out against M. Gouvion in the National Assembly, by M. Chodieu, for having dared to complain that his brother was murdered by the soldiers of Chateaux, the sarcastic Legislator has been challenged by M. Gouvion. They met near Bondy, and M. Chodieu was killed by the first shot.

While it might be supposed, that under the circumstances of actual war, in which the French are now engaged, they would be glad to unite, and combine the abilities of their best Generals, and those who have been the firmest friends to the revolution, we find the greatest degradation cast on M. de la Fayette that a rabble could invent. His bust, which was erected at the expence of the nation, for his supposed services to it in the beginning of the revolution, has been torn down by the mob, and ignominiously dragged through the streets of Paris.

On Easter Sunday the new King of Hungary washed the feet of twelve poor old men, and his Queen, accompanied by the Archduchesses, those of twelve poor women. In the afternoon, they visited several of the churches in Vienna on foot.

The Chevalier Emo, Commander of the Venetian squadron cruizing in the Mediterranean against the Tunisians, died lately on board his vessel, and the command has devolved on Admiral Condulmer.

They are much disturbed in Poland by a report that the Empress of Russia, who has long secretly abetted the enemies of the new constitution, has now granted them her entire and open protection.

The Dutch mail of yesterday brings us the certain accounts of the march of the Austrian troops.

Dr. Willis, shortly after his arrival in Portugal, dismissed 40 Physicians "*at a clap*," who attended the Queen, and nearly as many Friars who surrounded her. If the Doctor is not upon his guard, he may have a little physic administered to himself.

A few days since died at Vienna, after a long illness, Count Zinzendorff, Privy Councellor, and President of the Royal Council of Appeal. On the same day died, Baron Kienmayor, Vice-President of the same tribunal.

On Monday the 9th inst. Gustavus Vassa, the African, well known in England as the champion and advocate for procuring a suppression of the slave trade, was married at Soham, in Cambridgeshire, to Miss Cullen, daughter of Mr. Cullen, of Ely, in the same county, in presence of a vast number of people assembled on the occasion.

The mutual explanations which have passed between the courts of London and Paris on the subject of the engagement between the frigates in the East-Indies, have settled the subject amicably and honorably to both.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, April 19.

"We learn that M. de la Tour du Pin Gouvickless of the French Diplomatic Corps is going to remove from his post, and he has accordingly delivered his letters of recall as Minister from France to our government. He has discharged most of his domestics, but will most likely not return to his own country, but, like many other French ministers, wait in a foreign climate the return of tranquility in France.

"Our Government has resolved to furnish the frontiers with additional troops, and accordingly orders are given for the troops in the interior parts to approach the frontiers successively."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, April 10.

"Since the return of general Bischoffswerder our cabinet is very busy, and such arrangements are making as indicate an approaching march of troops. The army smiths and other workmen are fully employed, and yesterday, at the giving of the word for the day, the order was renewed not to enlist any French, Alsatians, Lithuanians, Swiss, or other Germans, who had been in the French service, in order to prevent the introduction of any discontented persons, and that in short, no recruit should be accepted without undergoing a severe examination.

"His Majesty has granted the French General Heymann an annual pension of 2000 dollars."

[*For more European articles, see 4th page.*]

BOSTON, June 7.

We hear from undoubted authority, that there is a majority of the inhabitants of the District of Maine, against a separation of the Eastern Counties from this Commonwealth.

MIDDLETOWN, June 9.

On the 13th inst. if the weather be fair, if not, the first fair day following, an attempt will be made to remove the Meeting-House, in Newtown, about eight rods, with the steeple entire. As this will be the greatest movement ever attempted in this State, it is probable that Newtown will have the honor, as well as the *profit*, of many spectators on that day, *who* have not too deeply *electioned* their purses.

NEW-YORK, June 9.

We hear from Clerkstown, Orange county, that on the 30th ult. Mr. Daniel Odell, of that town, was inhumanly murdered at or near Haverstraw, where a party were met to spend the evening in jolity: that the jury which sat upon the body, brought in their verdict wilful murder; and that one Isaac Jones was immediately committed to gaol, on the presumption that he had perpetrated the fact. The wife of the deceased, with 5 children, left the house but a few moments before the fatal catastrophe took place.

June 12. Yesterday the election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, was determined in this city, when GEORGE CLINTON and PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, Esquires, were, by Melancton Smith, David Gelston, Jonathan N. Havens, Pierre Van Cortlandt, jun. Thomas Tillotson, David M'Carty and Daniel Graham, being a majority of the canvassers, appointed and declared Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.

For the satisfaction of the public, Capt. Jeffers has furnished us with the following intelligence:

Immediately on receiving information at Fort Franklin of the depredations committed by the Indians at Reed's Station, I marched, with the rangers under my command, in order, if possible, to intercept the party on their return; but the distance and difficulty of the march, and other unavoidable obstacles, prevented it; and from the appearance of the tracks, the enemy had passed three days before. On the Shenango I fell in with two Munsees and a Cayuga, who I made prisoners and brought to this place, but from sundry circumstances in their favor, Gen. Putnam thought proper to release them. A short distance beyond the Salt Licks, I fell in with a party of Delawares, killed two, and wounded one.

In justice to Messrs. Lord, Wentworth, and Rosecrantz, volunteers under me, I must observe, that their conduct on all occasions was uniform and steady, and they obeyed every order with the greatest alacrity. Such men deserve the notice of those at the head of our affairs.

EXTRACT

From Governor HANCOCK'S *Speech to both Houses of the Legislature of Massachusetts.*

"THE means most likely to continue our public felicity, are the establishing and executing such laws, as will tend to support the habits of truth, integrity, and every moral virtue; and by certain, and adequate punishments, to prohibit all frauds, and every immorality and vice: The providing for a regular support of teachers of piety, religion, and morality; and the maintainance of free public schools in the towns of the state, by which the children of the poorer will have equal advantages with those of the richer part of the community. I am exceedingly gratified in being assured, that these important institutions are so generally attended to by the people of this state: And as I consider our University at Cambridge, as being the principal source of the learning and intelligence possessed by this community, I cannot but earnestly solicit you to give it your encouragement and support. By these, and other measures, which your wisdom and prudence will dictate, under the smiles of that Divine Being, who has hitherto afforded us his support, we may hope for a continuance of our prosperity, and for permanent public happiness.

"We live in a country that naturally excites the mind to enterprize; giving encouragement to industry, and to that spirit of commerce, which tends to command a friendly intercourse amongst all the nations of the earth, to improve in the arts, and to render more valuable and important the vast variety of blessings which we possess.

"I have directed the Secretary to lay before you, such acts and proceedings of the Congress of the United States, as have been forwarded to me. Among them, is an act for regulating the Militia of the States. That act appears to me to be quite consonant to the constitution of the General Government, and I shall, as Commander in Chief of the Militia of this State, take every measure within my power to render the Militia respectable under it.

"There is also another act providing for the proportion of Representatives to be sent from the States to Congress. Your attention will be immediately called to the forming districts from whence they are to be elected in this State.—You will in this business be pleased to consider, that having the districts so formed as to give a center of communication to the inhabitants of each, will have a tendency to promote harmony and unanimity in their proceedings."

Philadelphia, June 16.

The last accounts from Europe inform, that Dr. Willis has pronounced the Queen of Portugal to be in a state of convalescence—on which account there were great rejoicings in Lisbon.

The report lately circulated in print, of the death of Mr. M'GILLIVRAY, appears to be without foundation.

The Marquis Vaudreuil, Lieutenant-General of the Naval Forces of France, returned the following haughty answer to the letter of M. Bertrand (the late Minister of Marine) to recall him to his place, on condition of his retracting his signature of protest as member of the late National Assembly of France:

"I have hitherto," said he, "published my opinions and principles upon all occasions; and do you call on me to retract them, at the very moment when GOD is arming all the powers of Europe to avenge the ALTAR and the THRONE."

A snake was lately seen in Wrentham, Massachusetts, by a Mr. John Frost, which he judged to be 13 feet long, and 12 inches in circumference. Mr. Frost encountered the snake with a stick, but was obliged to retreat behind a tree, when the snake luckily disappeared.

The English House of Commons having, on the 23d of April last, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the means for abolishing the African Slave Trade, Mr. Dundas submitted a variety of propositions for the gradual abolition, and after considerable debate the committee rose and reported progress.

On the 25th of the same month the House again resolved itself into a committee on the same subject. Mr. Dundas moved his first resolution, "That it shall not be lawful to import any African Negroes into any British Colonies or Plantations, in ships owned or navigated by British subjects, at any time after the first day of January 1800."

Lord Morington moved to strike out "1800," and insert "1793."

After much debate a division took place on Lord Mornington's motion, "that the trade should cease on the first of January, 1793," which was negatived by a majority of 49——the numbers being

For it,	109
Against it,	158

The committee rose and reported progress.

The public good is the supreme law—this is the basis of a republican government—the grand difficulty always has been, how this shall be most effectually secured and promoted. Different patriots, of equal worth and abilities, have differed as to the means—but this consideration weighs nothing with CHRONUS, who says, every man who does not adopt his plan, is a fool or a knave.

It is a silent though persuasive eulogium on the operation of the measures of the general government, that they have produced throughout the union as great a degree of tranquility and apparent prosperity, as ever were enjoyed by the people of this country at any period since its first settlement—and as an happy indication that the people are generally satisfied with the conduct of their civil rulers, it may be noticed with satisfaction, that in respect to the truly republican state of Connecticut, the freemen thereof have placed on their nomination-list of members of Congress, every one of the representatives who have served them in the present and preceding Congress.

Those eagle-eyed politicians who see blemishes in the sun, say they are determined to have a change of men and measures; but the above circumstance does not do much credit to their spirit of prophesy at least.

Beware of that man who pretends to infallibility—you will find such an one a slave to his own opinions, and a tyrant in respect to those of persons who differ from him.

Times of confusion and anarchy afford the only opportunities to men of no industry, property or principles, in which they stand any chance of mending their condition. The United States have happily passed through this period of degradation and distress—but certain writers appear extremely solicitous to set us afloat again, that they may enjoy the pleasure of wrecking the public tranquility preparatory to a scramble among the ruins which their storms shall have made.

If a majority of the Legislature of the United States, through four succeeding sessions, have uniformly been opposed in their measures by the wisest and best members, it follows that the people are totally unqualified to exercise the most important of all republican rights, that of election.

What measure of government has not met with opposition?—It is as evident as any object of sense can be, that however wise, honest and patriotic, the minority is now, always was, and always will be, that the perfection of their system was to do nothing. This is certainly the surest way to escape censure; it is something more, for the *negative* qualities of the minority are always positive virtues, till they are unfolded in action.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/	
3 per Cents,	13/	
Deferred,	13/3	
Indents,	13/	
Final Settlements,	18/6	
Half shares Bank U. S.	65	per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	17	ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop Sally, Franklin, Maryland

The Newport, Robinson, of Rhode-Island, with flax-seed, was spoke with by the London Packet, Frazer, leaky, and had thrown part of her cargo overboard.

The ship Castle Douglas was to sail about the 1st of May from London for Philadelphia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (ep4w)

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his heighth about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*ep1m)

PARIS.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs communicated the following Letter from the Canton of Bern to the King:

"SIRE,

"The oldest Swiss regiment in France which has remained invariably faithful to its duty for more than a century, and whose conduct has been always irreproachable—the Regiment of Ernest—has just experienced at Aix the most cruel of misfortunes. Assailed by numbers greatly superior, restrained in its means of defence by the new law which it had sworn to observe, and betrayed, perhaps, by him whose duty it was to protect it, the regiment was compelled to lay down its arms In an open war against your Majesty's declared enemies, it would not have quitted them but with life. We will not distress you, Sire, by detailing the particulars of the perfidy and atrocity which marked this disastrous event, and we will not attempt to describe to you the deep impression of grief which it has made on us and all our people.

"Under these circumstances we have but one course to take—that of recalling our regiment, whose services can be no longer useful to your Majesty.

"The honour of the regiment, and the protection which we owe to it, oblige us to withdraw it from a country where the treaties on the faith of which it came there, are violated with impunity. We therefore expect of your justice, Sire, that you will be pleased to give orders, that, after restoring to the regiment of Ernest the arms and the property of which it was despoiled by an unjust and illegal act of violence, a route may be marked out for it, by which to withdraw into its own country.

"Deign, Sire, to call to mind that our troops have often merited the favors with which the Kings your predecessors, as well as your Majesty, have honoured the Swiss nation in general, and our Republic in particular.

"We will add no other motive for obtaining that this regiment may cross the kingdom by the shortest, the most commodious, and the safest road, and be allowed to leave it with honour.

"Constantly animated with the same attachment, Sire, to your person, we shall not cease to put up prayers for your happiness, and that of your kingdom."

The Assembly referred it to the Executive Power to negociate for the continuance of the regiment in the French service.

In consequence of new disorders at Brie-Comte-Robert, which threatened to cut off the regular supplies of provisions from Paris, the Assembly authorized the Executive Power to station two battalions of troops of the line within the distance of their place of sitting prescribed by the Constitution.

The remaining articles on the sequestration of the property of the emigrants were decreed.

The Minister for the Home Department stated, that by accurate accounts transmitted to his office, there was a sufficient quantity of grain in the kingdom, or bargained for, to be delivered at the several ports, to supply the consumption till after harvest, and that the only things that could occasion local scarcity were forestalling in order to export, and preventing the free circulation.

Evening Sitting.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs laid before the Assembly a copy of a Treaty concluded by Monsieur and M. D'Artois with the Prince of Hohenloe, and the Prince of Battensteim, for a regiment of infantry, and another of cavalry, to be employed by subsidy in the service of France; and a copy of a letter to these Princes from the Circle of Franconia, warning them, with menaces in case of non-compliance, not to furnish troops to the French Princes, nor to suffer the French Emigrants to assemble in arms, or in any considerable number, in their States.—Referred to the High National Court at Orleans.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of the new Minister at War to the Army.

"COMRADES,

"IN becoming Minister, I shall not cease to be a citizen-soldier. It is with you, it is by you, that I shall defend the cause of liberty and of equality, which unite all citizens as brothers, and which can never be modified but for the public good. It is thus that in our state we become in our turns superior to one another; as it is necessary to give command, that we may give direction to the general force and will. Be therefore obedient to your chiefs, because the common interest requires it of you, and the public welfare depends on it. I shall never separate myself from good citizens, and the love of liberty shall never depart from my bosom. In the department of the North, a part of the electoral body called me to the Legislature, and I obtained at Paris a flattering proof of the confidence of my fellow-citizens when they appointed me commandant of the Fourth Legion. I call to recollection these titles with more pride than the slaves of despotism think of theirs, and I recall them only as the means of acquiring anew public esteem and confidence, which are the only rewards of the friend of Liberty and the Laws.

"I add to the expression of my particular sentiments, my dear Comrades, the hope which I receive from the patriotism of our Legislators, and the steady mind, the unalterable resolution which the King, our Chief, manifests never to cease to support our Constitution.

"DE GRAVES."

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the specie proportion of the third payment due on the first Monday of July next, on each share of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit; and that transfers of public debt on account of such payment, may be made on the books of the Treasury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commissioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be deposited in the office in which the specie proportion of such payment shall be made.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed fourteen days previous to the first days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

A LOTTERY,

TO raise the sum of £. 750 for the purpose of repairing ehe Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of New-Brunswick, agreeable to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, passed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is			16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is composed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of such evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the most liberal support.

The drawing will positively commence on the second Monday in July, or sooner if the Tickets are disposed of, in the city of New-Brunswick, under the inspection of Col. John Bayard, President of said city; James Parker, Esq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Esq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jersey.

Tickets to be had of the following persons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given security for the faithful performance of their duty.

A list of the fortunate numbers will he published, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE,

N. B. Those prizes which are not demanded within six months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be considered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all those who may be disposed to purchase Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Postmaster, at New-Brunswick, and enclosing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of such letters.

New-Brunswick, April 20, 1792.

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the first day of July ensuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and bounded on the East by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is first rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an easy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marsh, from which (by an easy ascent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing stream of water runs through this tract, on which is a seat for a mill, and in which is good sport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and small game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the season. A good mansion-house, garden, and necessary out-buildings; an orchard of the best kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a spring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Esq. No. 86, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Washington, on the Bristol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neshamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaser, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the residue, paying interest.

May 5. (ep.tf.)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, stout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much swelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a short linen coat, a pair of fustian breeches, a ruffled shirt, an old beaver hat, with shoes, stockings and buckles, all good. Also, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, stout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the small-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown short coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled stockings, a new wool hat, new shoes and buckles.——Whoever will secure said Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierson, Esq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Esq. Trenton, of John Singer, Esq. Amboy, of James Parker, Esq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotswood; and of the Managers in Brunswick.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-casks of LISBON WINE, far superior in quality to what is generally imported——And a few bales of the very best CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-cask.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-cask.

MESS BEEF, of a superior quality, and such as is fit for an East-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice first quality BEEF, do.
Ditto second ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the first quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (ep9t)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATTHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia.

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to December 1791, in ten vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, sixteen dollars.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

3. Smith's History of New-York, from its first settlement to the year 1732. To which is annexed, a description of the country, with a short account of the inhabitants, their religious and political state, and the constitution of the courts of justice. Price a dollar and a quarter.

4. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."——N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

5. Beauties of Poetry, British and American, containing select productions of the most eminent British and American poets---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

6. Blair's Sermons, containing the whole of the three volumes of the British edition, in two---Price two dollars.

7. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

8. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

9. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

10. M'Fingal, an epic poem, a new edition in 12mo.---Price three-eighths of a dollar.

11. American Jest Book, in two parts, with two very neat engravings---Price, bound, three-fifths of a dollar.

12 Garden of the Soul, by Bishop Chalenor---Price, bound in calf and lettered, three quarters of a dollar---plain, half a dollar.

13. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

14. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

15. Think well on't, or reflections for every day of the month. Price a quarter dollar.

16. Christian Economy, translated from a Greek manuscript, found in the island of Patmos, where St. John wrote the Apocalypse---Price a fifth of a dollar.

17. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

18. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

19. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE just now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors south of Walnut-street Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for sale, a general assortment of SHOT of all sizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced English workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the cost of imported.

They also continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addressed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the shortest notice.

N. B. Wanted, industrious, sober, Labouring Men, at the said Mines, where constant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houses for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Messrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, shewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thousand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congress, ascertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.